EW YOUR BENALD, SENDAY, JUNE 11, 1908, S.

WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL MATTERS

The Revenue for the Fiscal Year Estimated at \$460,000,000.

Another Revolutionary Scheme of the Radicals Exposed.

Progress of the Tax Bill in the

Defalcation of Half a Million Dollars by a Covernment Official at Memphis.

REVOLUTIONARY SCHEME OF THE RADI-CALS.

The defection from the President of Provisional Governer Hamiton, of Texas, is the subject of much comment in political circles. Hamilton arrived here several days and immediately called upon the President. Ho ce repeated the visit, and on both occasions was It is now stated that he was induced to se here by Speaker Colfax, Senator Trumbull and the President, on the accomplishment of which will fall into the radical embrace, as a representative of Southern loyalty, ent's policy as ruinous to the cause of loyalty ed in that section by both black and white a rebellion in Texas against the State govern which is now conceded to be a forgone conclusion

week, \$3,124,923.

and \$155,000,000 from tariffs.

cy of all denominations.... 8,036,000

ollowing disbursements have been made on ac-

OMO.

DEPALCATION OF AN ACTING SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS AT MEMPHIS.

precentative Washburne, of Illinois, to-day pred to the House testimony in the case of George N.

on, late special agent and acting surveyor of custom to the mount of the hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the bearsy certificates for the aventhity loan. Memphis for the benefit of Parkman & Company, or Parkman, Brooks & Co., who drew the proceeds out of the bank. This subject is to be further investigated by

PERSONAL. erals Grant and Meade were among the visitors at

the White House to-day.

A. W. Randall leaves here on Sunday night for New

Postmaster General Dennison has been suddenly called to his home in Ohio by filmess in his family.

Judge Russel, Miles O'Reilly and other New Yorkers are in the city for a few days.

The special relief commissioners of the Freedmen's Dereau last week disbursed three hundred and four doiare among nearly one hundred of the destitute whites seria among hearly one hundred of the desitted white-and blacks of this city. This assistance to the poor is rendered under the recent act of Congress appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose. Since the 12th of May the commission have disbursed \$1,750 among the poor

COUNTREFEIT GOVERNMENT CURRENCY. The Treasury Department last week stamped as coun-rfeit United States notes and fractional currency to the mount of about one thousand dollars. The notes and

When applications for invalid possions have been properly made out and filed at the Pension Bureau, and the applicants have died during their pendency, the Compplicants have died during their pendency, the Com-ioner of Pensions has heretofore allowed the widows ions to date from the time the deceased soldiers would been entitled to theirs; but a case has arisen in which the applicant died after perfecting his papers, but before their receipt at the Pension Bareau. The Com-missioner has decided that an application is not perfected until it is received and filed in the Bureau.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB. The executive committee of the National Union Club

TRLEGRAPHIC CONSOLIDATION.

The consolidation of the American and United States
Telegraph Companies goes into practical effect in this
city on next Monday under the management of Mr. B.

P. Snyder. Secretary Stanton has been confined to his house for the last three or four days by severe indisposition.

INDIAN APPAIRS. It appears from a letter received at the office of Indian Affairs that the Indian Commission appointed to treat with various tribes on the Upper Platte river have arrived Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, and had their formal prominent and influential chiefs and head men, and a small representation of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes were also in attendance. On the 5th inst. the first formal souncil was held with the Stoux, the attendance of chief head men and people being very large. The commissioners read to them their opening address, sotting forth the objects of their mission, and informing them that it was not the desire of the government to purchase their country, but simply to establish peaceful relations with them, and to obtain from them a recognition of the right of the government to make and use through their country such roads as may be desired accountry for the public service and for emigrants to the mining districts of the West. On the 6th lpst, four of the promining their of the Ogsligh and Bruse bands responded

and would be made, and on the 8th inst. these chiefs left for their camps to return with their people, permission having been given for that purpose. Upon their return it is hoped to hold another formal council with the united bands of Sioux. Messengers had also been despatched to the camps of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and the Cemmission hoped to secure the attendance of the representatives of these tribes. The general feeling of all these Indians on the Upper Platte is represented as consultative and friendly. ented as conciliatory and friendly.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. Mr. RAMMAY, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill to se the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to secure the use of the same to the government for

PATENT FEE. Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Pa tents, reported the House bill requiring parties appealing from the primary examiners in patent cases to pay a fee of ten deliars, which was passed.

from the primary examiners in patent cases to pay a fee of ten dollars, which was passed.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Senate took up the Joint resolution authorizing the leasing of a building for the temporary accommodation of the Department of State, which was passed.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE MERILION.

Mr. WILSON called up the Joint resolution to provide for the publication of an official history of the rebellion. It repeals a resolution passed during the last Congress on this subject, and authorizes the Secretary of War to appoint a competent person to revise and prepare efficial documents for publication, whose salary shall be \$2,500 per annum, and shall not be paid for more than two years. The resolution was passed and goes to the House.

years. The resolution was passed and goes to the House.

LAND OFFICE IN ID-HO.

Mr. Stewart, (rep.) of Nevada, called up the House bill to establish a land office in the Territory of Idaho and providing for the appointment of a register, which was passed, and goes to the President.

REMEMUSENCENT OF MASSACHUZETTS FOR COAST DEFENCER.

Mr. SPRACER, (rep.) of R. I., called up a resolution to reimburse the State of Massachusetts for expenses in curred in the purchase of guns, ammunition, &c., for coast defences, in the sum of four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Mr. GUINER, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Claims.

THE TAX BILL.

Pending the discussion on this motion, at one o'clock Mr. Firssender, (rep.) of Me., called up the Tax bill.

The first question was on agreeing to the amendment of the Finance Committee to make the salary of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue at \$6,000; which was agreed to. In the clause authorizing the employment of fifty-five copyists in the Revenue Bureau, the committee recommended the substitution of the words "female clerks for copyists;" which was agreed to. The last amendment of the committee was to insert as follows:—

made directly from nut bars three dollars per ton, which was adopted.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., moved to add iron roofs for railroad depots and the iron therefor to the free list, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Enwunn, (rep.) of Vt., offered the following, which was agreed to:—

Mr. Coxxies, (rep.) of Cal., moved to amend by changing the fax on leather tanned or partially tanned from five to three per cent, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Van Winkte, (rep.) of West Va., offered, as an amendment, the following:

That section 10t be amended by striking out all after the emering clause and inserting to lieu thereof the following:

That all persons carrying on or doing express business shall be subject to pay a tax of three per centium on the gross amount of all receipts of anoth express business in excess of all amounts paid to any railroad company for the transportation of cars or freight.

Mr. Dars (dem.) of Kr. offered an amendment to the

amount of all receipts of any radicod company for the transportation of care of treight.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., offered an amendment to the
whiskey tax—the tax to be two dollars till November
next, from that time to April next one dollar and fifty
cents, and from April one dollar.

It was deagreed to.

Mr. Haymickes, (dem.) of Ind., offered an amendment
that when radroad, canal, or other such company, owe
accrued interest on its indebtedness which it is not able
to pay, the tax of five per cent on its coupons shall not be
paid until the company is able to pay the interest on its
indebtedness, which was agreed to.

The Deart or Replicative and Carefully
At four o'clock, pending the consideration of the Tax
bill, the Clerk of the House amounced the proceedings
of that body on the death of Mr. Humphreys, member
from Brooklym, New York.

Mr. Monnas, (rep.) of N. V., delivered a cology on the
deceased giving a sketch of his life and paying a high
tribute to his character in public and private life.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Monnas offered
the customary resolutions of respect and esteem for
the memory of the deceased, and the Senate at four
o'clock adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1866. STRVETOR GREEKAL OF IOWA AND WHENDERN.
Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the House bill to remove the office of Surveyor General of the States of Iowa and

Public Lands, reported back the House bill to remove the office of Surveyor General of the States of Iowa and Wisconsis to Plattemouth, Nebraska, which was read the third time and passed.

BEFALCATOS AT RESETPLE—THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Mr. WASHINGHAR, (rep.) of Ill., presented the record of an investigation into the accounts and official conduct of George N. Cartion, special agent and acting surveyor of customs at Memphis, showing the government to have lost the sum of about half a million dollars, and asked its reference to the Committee on Banking and Carrency, with directions to examine into the whole subject, with authority to send for persons and papers, and report at any time. It was so ordered.

He also presented a correspondence with the Scientary of State to reference to the rinderpest, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BERMAR, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill for the relief of Andrew Yen Brock, late Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McRush, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to relinquish the title to the town of Santa Cruz, California, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McRush, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill to relinquish the title to the town of Santa Cruz, California, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

**STITIMENT OF AN OLD ACCOUNT—ENGRISHITY, FELLEY, STC.

The regular order of business in the morning hour being the call of committees for reports, Mr. Washington, of Lindon, Walley and France of Decimes in the morning hour being the call of committees for reports, Mr. Washington, of Illinose, Wand and Paica opposing it. The bill was passed, Mr. Washington, of Jam., also reported a bill to pay \$400 to Riemor Remorn to indemnify her for losses pustained by her through the sinking of the cissing of the cissing of the cisses pustained by her through the sinking of the cissing of the cissing of the cissing of the cissing of the ciss and the committees on the system from her order to be supposed to the committee

Mr. DRIGGS, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee or Mines and Mining, reported resolutions recommending an increased daty on foreign copper of at least sixteents per pound on ingot and three cents on fine coppe-ores, which was referred to the Committee of Way

Mr. DARLING, (rep.) of N. Y., announced to the House he death of his colleague from the Third Congressional listrict of New York, the Hon. James Humphrey.

Appropriate eulogies were delivered by Meisrs. Daring, Bergen, Washburne of III. and Davis.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Darling, were manimously adorted:

he memory of the deceased the members of the House will rear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved. That the Clerk be directed to transmit to the enate a copy of these resolutions. The House then, as a further mark of respect,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

great city has spoken upon the proposition now before Congress to impose a tax of five cents the pound upon

ago the South gave to the commerce of this great republic over four million hales of coultivation, and she had afforded her, with the greatest facility, implements of the latest modern improvements, and artificial manners of every kind; the rentre system of labor, well schooled and splendidly disciplined, was scientifically, skiffully and energetically handled. How is it now? By bad and caroless cultivation the past four years and the march of vast armies over her soit, the stock upon most of the plantations has been driven of, implements of husbandry have been distroyed, fences have descappeared, ditches have been thind to the descape of husbandry have been distroyed, fences have descaped of the control of the control of the control of the control of the plantation has been distroyed the production of this great staple commodity so nocessary to the commerce of the country? Would it be wise in the government to do so, and especially at the green time, when everything is disorganized? What is the example set us by other governments? France only a few years ago offered a premium of twenty thousand france to the most successful cotting growth production of cotton, has entered the list in its production. If America were the only part of this healthful to state the most successful cotton grower in Egypt. England is straining every nerve to develop the production of cotton in her East India possessions, that ahe may not be dependent upon America for a supply. Brail, too, stimulated by the present high price of cotton, has entered the list in its production. If America were the only part of this healtful caste where cotton could be grown thou the proposition to tax it might be argued with some plantability, but such is not the case. Herodotius tells us it was grown in India to his day and time the production of the control of

BOARD OF HEALTH.

plaints were received, all of which were referred to the Inspectors for investigation.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM QUARANTINE.

The latest news from the cholera ships received yesterday was of the most encouraging character. Dr. Bissell, in a note to Dr. Swinburne, said:—"It gives me pleasure to state that there have been no admissions or deaths from cholers on board of the hospital ship Falcon since last report."

THE CHOLERA HOAN IN BROOKLYN.

If yesterday's papers it was announced that a case of cholera had been reported in the Eastern District. Upon investigation, however, it was discovered that the patient alluded to had simply an attack of cholers morbus, arising from cating stale, ind gestible vegetables, and that the case readily yielded to treatment. There has not been a case of cholera in Brooklyn this spring or up to the present time. These are facts.

PESPERATE CHARACTER SHOT IN A LOW DANCE HOUSE.

About ten o'clock last night a young man named came in shortly after, when Brennan turned his atten-tion to him and brandished a large knife, threatening to kill him if he did not give him a drink. Heinner went

ARREST OF BURGLARE.—At half-past one o'clock yes-terday morning, while officer See, of the Forty-fourth

Colored Provin and THE BROGERY SCHOOLS, -At the last meeting of the Kings County Board of Education a last meeting of the Kings County Board of Education a petition was received from a colored man named Nut, complaining of the necessity of sending his children to a special school for colored children, and asking the Board to open the public schools on equal terms to blacks and whites. It was not supposed at the time that Nut did this of his own volition, but was spirited on by one of his white alies. The document, however, has received the strength of the Board on this subject, when the following resolution was brought up, discussed and voted on, viz.:—"Inasmuch as this Board has heretofore made a distinction between the white and colored children in the public schools, and has made provision for teaching them separate and spart from each other, they respectfully decline to make any other arrangement at the present time." The resolution was adopted by the following vote:—Yeas 23; nays 14—showing the Board to be unfavorable to negro equality in schools, if not in other matters.

chools, if not in other matters.

Schnodarn's Count.—In the Surrogate's Court of Kings. county during the last week the wills of the following named deceased persons were admitted to probate.

Iraniel Lectard, Eliza Bevis, James Colwith, Courad Ronbardt, Wm. Hoggs and James T. Jamms, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of
the late Theodore Kolecki, Hermann Miller and John

Voss, all of Brooklyn.

Municipal Reform and City Improv-

Several recent actions of the Common Council have, it is to be hoped, settled the policy of a Board of Public Works for this city. They have passed ordinances legalizing sidewalk obstructions and nulsances which would not be tolerated one hour in any European city.
Look at our markets, with dirty sheds projecting many yards upon the thoroughfares. At the corner of Broadway and Chambers street people are compelled to go out on the road, to the danger of looing life or limb. The architecture of our positive buildings is destroyed by temporary wooden additions which are repaired and kept as if a part of the permanent structure. See the colonand of the Hall of Records, its fine louis pillers covered with road work. The street openings are a freed upon tax payers. The pavement of the city is costly and bad. The issues are badly lighted, only on half cook, and many of them being broken by boys are blown out by the wind light are to the permanents of the city is costly and bad. The lamps are badly lighted, only on half cook, and many of them being broken by boys are blown out by the wind light are not up hastily and are borre. The proper receive buildings are not up hastily and are borre. The proper received by designing lovers of monarchial government for the three-frontings are not up hastily and are borre the proper received to depend on the crosin commissioners who govern the water and the roadway; and we have a Superintendent of Studdings, who is to look after the proper received or structures; also the Park Commissioners, the Commissioners will these should be performed by a Board of Public Works which by its performed by a Board of Public Works which by its performed by a Board of Public Works which by its performed by a Board of Public Works which by the performed by a Board of Public Works which by the performed by the performance of the proper control to be a should be performed by a Board of Public Works which by its permanency would bring experience to be a should would not be tolerated one hour in any European city. Look at our markets, with dirty sheds projecting many

CANADA.

DISCHARGE OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Complimentary Order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Fenian Reconnoissance Pigeon Hill.

Slight Skirmish --- Retreat of the Fenians to the States.

Progress of "Manifest Destiny" in the Provinces.

COLONIAL LESSONS FROM THE FENIAN INVASION.

The Confederation Scheme a Menace to the United States.

Its Success Rendered Certain by the Eastport Expedition. &c.

MONTHEAL, June 23, 1866. of Feulans near Pigeon Hill, the Fenian force, a small post sentinel, when it was discovered that a large deo arms and instructed to intercept the Fenian retreat, deep stream. More than twenty shots were exchanged. well armed with carbines and sabres, though roughly

mentary Order of General Napler-The

OTTAWA, June 23, 1866.
The following is the text of a general order issued by

will receive a full vindication. The sentiments canuciated by Mr. Chambers in Parliament last evening have created a sensation here and may be only the precursor of similar hold otterances, and the small opposition party have clearly some important line of policy marked out which will interest more people than those of Canada. The issue between the government and the opposition will be developed by circumstances only. Mr. Brown is expected soon to give the government a surprise by failing into the ranks of the opposition. Lively times may then be expected. B'Arcy Mctice has been appointed a justice of the peace for Montreal by the Governor General.

The stirring evenis that within the present month have to the Fenians, have carried with them lessons for this people that they cannot disregard if they would profit by experience. We have seen it demonstrated that a few thousand poorly organized men, led on by (perhaps mistaken) ideas of patriotism, can invade a powerful force of British troops in check until forced to yield the territory they had so easily conquered by the action of the American government, which stepped in and saved Camida to the British crown. From the belligerent acts of Swcony's Army of Ireland the problem has undoubtedly been solved that the moment England and the United States are engaged in war there is an army in the United States, composed of Irishmen schooled in the late rebellion, ready to spring to arms and wrest Canada from the mother country. In view of these stubbern facts, that Sweeny can

marshal half a million of men for conquest, it behooves the Canadian government and people to pender well the probabilities of such a war arising and now prepare for the fate that mooner or later awaits them. The present friendly relations existing betwee England and America cannot last forever. Some day, perhaps it may be half a such a contingency the Camadians evidently cannot dis-guine the fact that their destup is at some time to be-

one arm chapting the Atlantic and the other the Pacific ocean. I must confers I cannot see it in this light. The interests of the various colonies are in many cases so diametrically antagonistic, politically and religiously, that confederation is destined to breed local pesiconies, array one colony against another, and in the end one atter another will seek safety in eithdrawing from the compact and entering the American Union. The assertion that expenses of government will be lessantic is erroresons. With ten or a dozen local legislatures where here there are but six of course there must be increased expenses in all departments of the civil service. With many new offices created for needy friends of ministers, the colonies will soon find their public debt millions where it is now thousands. That confederation will render the colonies more defensable is all momenties. The moment they aspire to a nation, as they will under confederation, England will consider her duty to the colonies faithled, and say to them, as she has aircady hinted, through the London Times and other organs, to Canada, that if they wish to have a nationality they must defend themselves. The recent will be that the confederate colonies will get no standing army from England; a few regiments will be given them, such at each colony now has, as a nations for an army, and that will be all. The colonies will get no standing army from England; a few regiments will be given them, such at each colony now has, as a nations for an army, and that will be all. The colonies will get no standing army from England; a few regiments will be given them, such at each colony now has, as a nations for an army, and that will be all. The colonies will get no standing army from England; a few regiments will be given them of the colonies of the colonies of the colonies of the colonies of the regiment was at Marting onto their handship of the first and maintain a standing army from England; a few regiments when the proposed the second by the further was a further of t

Personal Intelligence, J S. Halders Hotel.

General Bernum, of Sing Sing, is at the Hotel.

Hotel.

Governor General Dules, of Cuba, and party arrived at Baratona Springs on the End met, and took apartments at the Charendon Botel.

The Marquis of Lorne, who recently arrived in New York, and who is held to the title and octates of the Duke of Argyle, spent a day recently with Professor Stewart, at Hartford. Major General Rufus Inguils has been ordered on an inspecting tour through the Western Territories.

Col. J. G. Benton has been sessigned to the post of Superintendent of the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, vice fajor T. S. Lindley, transferred to New York.

Major General Charles Devens, having served in the same five years, has returned to the practice of law at Wortcoter, Mass. Portocter, Mana.

Jennie Burgs, a young girl who is instance on these, is said to be I relative of the peat. Meeers John Muntpe & Co. of Paris, have removed their offices Igom the Roe de la Paix to No. 7 Ros

Mr. Francis Bush Not Drowned.

Boston Funs 23, 1686
It was erponeously telegraphed years and that
Francis Bush had been drowned. It should have bush Edward Bush.